

# The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914.

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## REVERENT AND SILENT TRIBUTE TO U. S.' DEAD

### President Takes Part in Ceremonies from Start to Finish.

## 15 SAILORS, FOUR MARINES

### Bluejackets and Marines Killed at Vera Cruz Landed on American Soil Yesterday.

New York, May 11.—The dead from Vera Cruz were landed on American soil today and city, state and nation paid them tribute.

Two hours before the city was astir 17 flag draped coffins were removed from the boat deck of the armored cruiser Montana and placed on caissons on the plaza in Battery Park. Few witnessed this ceremony for the sun was but half risen, but thousands later lined the streets to watch the slow procession wind its way to the navy yard. Perhaps not since the Dewey parade has there been such a spontaneous demonstration. That, however, was a noisy tribute to a returning victor; this, a reverent one to the returning dead. The weather for the occasion could not have been better. The sky was almost cloudless and there was just enough breeze to stiffen aloft and ashore the thousands of flags which flew at half-mast.

## THRONGS ARE SILENT.

Silent throngs long before 8 o'clock began making their way toward lower Manhattan; others massed about the city hall, where the procession was to halt briefly still others lined the approaches to the Manhattan bridge, and finally a great throng gathered at the navy yard, where eulogies were to be said. Many wore little bows of black; others wore bands of black upon their sleeves.

President Wilson arrived in the city from Washington shortly after 7 o'clock. He was taken immediately to the home of his friend, Col. E. M. House, and thence to the Battery to take a place in the procession. It had at first been arranged that the President go directly to the navy yard but at the last moment Mr. Wilson changed his mind and was driven to the Battery to participate in the ceremonies from beginning to end.

## PROCESSION MOVES.

Twenty-four picked mounted police led the way. Behind them were the combined bands of the dreadnaughts Wyoming and Texas and behind the bands 600 bluejackets from these ships.

Next came the coffins in single file. At the side of each rode a policeman and at the corner of each caisson trudged a national guardsman. The Stars and Stripes alone covered the caskets.

Behind the last caisson came the carriage bearing the President, secretary of the navy, senators, congressmen and representatives of the state and city.

The cortege began to move at 9 o'clock, the ship's bands playing a funeral march. The crowd stood with bared heads, silent. Through the skyscraper canyon of lower Broadway, past old Trinity church and into the city hall plaza the procession passed.

At city hall, whose columns and portico were draped in black, the cortege halted while Mayor Mitchell placed upon a caisson a wreath of orchids, the city's tribute. As he did so, the bluejackets stood at present arms, and 800 school children sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Gathered at the city hall were perhaps 10,000 spectators.

## CEREMONIES SIMPLE.

From there the route lay north, across Manhattan bridge to Brooklyn and the navy yard. There the ceremonies, as arranged, were simple and comparatively brief.

A hymn by the battleship bands; an invocation by Chaplain William G. Cassard of Annapolis; then President Wilson's address. Prayers by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Father John P. Chidwick, chaplain of the Maine. Three volleys fired by a detachment of marines from the Texas and "taps" by a bugler concluded the program.

It was 10:50 when the procession reached the navy yard. President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Governor Glynn and the others on the President's stand stood bareheaded while the coffins were taken from the caissons.

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## EULOGY TO FALLEN HEROES.

### Senator Lewis Pays Tribute to Men Killed at Vera Cruz.

Washington, May 8.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis spoke today, in eulogy of the American bluejackets and marines who fell in the first fighting at Vera Cruz.

"Daniel A. Haggerty, an Irishman, a descendant of those who, marched with Patrick Cleburne from the South and Phil Sheridan from the North;

"John Shumaker, the German, the descendant of those who fought for us under Steuben;

"George Poinsett, of the generation of those who marched with Lafayette and.

"Samuel Meisenberg, the Jew, the child of a people without a country, but now a son saluted by every nation.

We call to the watching world to attest to the civilization of men the attachment of America for her children and the praise and triumph she ever pays to the hero who serves her cause."

## MILLIONAIRE KILLS HIMSELF WITH RIFLE

### Charles W. Post, Cereal Food Manufacturer, Ends His Life at Winter Home.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 9.—With a bullet from a rifle which he had concealed, Charles W. Post, millionaire manufacturer of cereal foods, killed himself at his winter home here today. Evading the nurse who had been attending him since he returned from the East a few weeks ago, he went to his apartment, placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth and pulled the trigger with a toe.

Mr. Post was convalescent from an illness which necessitated a major operation sometime ago at Rochester, Minn.

Returning here recently he seemed to be exceedingly nervous and Mrs. Post engaged trained nurses to attend him.

Mr. Post arose at his usual hour this morning, had breakfast and lounged about until 10 o'clock when he excused himself, telling the nurse on duty at the time that he wished to go to his apartment to lie down. What happened then is a matter of conjecture. A shot was heard; Mrs. Post and a nurse rushed to the apartment upstairs and found the millionaire stretched on the floor dead.

Both Mrs. Post and the nurse said they did not know how Mr. Post had procured the rifle. His presence in the room was taken by them to indicate that he had planned his death sometime in advance.

## SENDS BULLET INTO BRAIN.

### Prominent Greenville Man Commits Suicide.

Greenville Special to Charleston News and Courier, May 9.—Porter C. Munn, one of Greenville's most progressive young citizens and a member of the firm of Jordan & Munn, contractors, shot himself through the head with a pistol at 8 o'clock this morning at his home on North Main street, dying three hours later. Mr. Munn had just arisen from bed when he fired the shot. His little six-year-old son heard the shot and rushed upstairs to find his father lying on the floor clad in his pajamas, with blood flowing from a bullet wound in his right temple. Mr. Munn suffered a nervous breakdown some time ago following a one-day trip from Marion to Greenville in an automobile, but it was thought that he had recovered from this. His business connections were in excellent shape and his home life ideal.

Porter C. Munn was born in Florence and was 39 years of age. He is survived by a wife and two little children. His wife was formerly Miss Marion Bostick of Marion. Mr. Munn was a director of the chamber of commerce, steward of the Buncombe Street Methodist church and was one of the city's most progressive young business men. His tragic death has cast a pall over Greenville.

## Charlotte Paper Sold.

Charlotte, N. C., May 8.—The Charlotte Evening Chronicle has been sold to the Charlotte News and will, subscription list and advertising issue. The sale conveys to The News Publishing company the name, good will, subscription list and advertising contracts of The Evening Chronicle. The Evening Chronicle was started in 1903 by The Observer Company.

## EARTHQUAKE AND ETNA DESTROY MANY TOWNS

### Dead Are Numbered at 173, While Many Are Injured.

## RAILROADS ARE TIED UP.

### Inhabitants Near Burning Mount Flee—Affected Zone Presents Spectacle of Ruin and Death.

Catania, Sicily, May 9.—A great earthquake last night brought death and destruction to many villages near Mount Etna. The number of dead up to tonight was officially placed at 173, with about 350 injured. A large part of the devastated territory has not been inspected.

The affected zone extends from Zaffarana, the highest village on Mount Etna, to the sea between Aci Reale on the south and Giarre on the north. It includes Linaera, the center of the disturbance, Pisano and Santa Vernina. In Linaera alone, 110 persons were killed and 300 injured. In Bongiarlo, 13 dead and 27 injured, have been taken from the ruins. At Consolini, 16 were killed and many injured. At Passo Palmo, two persons were killed; at Malati, twelve; at Santa Veneria, six; Santa Tecla, two; Santa Maria Virginia, eight, Aroiti, four.

These villages and many smaller places were leveled.

The entire district today presented a spectacle of desolation, ruin and death. Many of the injured had not been taken from the debris. All train service had been abandoned owing to the collapse of bridges, broken track and obstructed tunnels.

For centuries this section has suffered from earthquakes, owing to the activity of Mount Etna. Yet it is thickly populated as the land is fertile, vineyards growing with little attention.

## BODIES LYING IN ROAD.

At the central point of the disturbance dozens of bodies were lying along the roads, many so badly crushed they were unrecognizable. The injured lay in the open, awaiting assistance.

Where Linaera stood is a mass of ruins. Those houses which did not collapse entirely were so broken as to emphasize the completeness of the disaster. The village consisted of about 800 inhabitants. Most of the people escaped because the shock occurred when the men and some of the women were working in the fields. From the vineyards, they saw their houses falling and when they arrived, breathless, at their homes, they found only wreckage, with some of their people buried beneath it.

This accounts for the fact that most of the victims at Linaera were women and children.

Gen. Trabucchi and Moconsatta are in command of the work of rescue, which is being taken up vigorously by soldiers, firemen, policemen and Red Cross volunteers. It is expected, however, that weeks will pass before the full extent of the disaster can be ascertained; as it is believed many peasants are buried underneath their homes in the isolated country districts.

## SHOCK AT CATANIA.

At Catania, the strongest shock lasted six seconds. Electric lights were extinguished and the street railways were put out of service. People rushed from the houses, shops and cafes. Many jumped into boats and others crowded into the squares. At the hospitals patients ran to the court-yards imploring help.

Many pitiful episodes occurred. At Bongiarlo, an old woman, the only survivor of a family of eighteen, reentered a half wrecked house in search for her grand children. She returned with a little girl alive and rushed in again. Almost immediately the house collapsed, burying her under the wreckage.

At Consolini, a young soldier, who should have left Thursday on his return to Libya, obtained a leave of absence for three days to witness the marriage of his sister, which was to have occurred Sunday. He is among the victims.

Monsignor Vigo, bishop of Aci Reale, remained for twenty-four hours in attendance on the injured villagers.

Refugees declare that the loss is as great as in the Messina disaster of 1908.

## SUFFRAGE PAGEANT MOVES ON CAPITOL

### Several Thousand Women Paraded in Washington.

## ASKING FOR AMENDMENT.

### Petitions For Each Member of Congress Advocating Constitutional Enfranchisement.

Washington, May 9.—Several thousand women, from virtually every state in the Union, today paraded along Pennsylvania avenue from the White House to the Capitol and presented to members of Congress petitions adopted at meetings all over the country a week ago. Five hundred and thirty of the marchers carried these petitions, one for each member of the senate and house, asking the adoption of the Bristow-Mondell resolution, amending the constitution to enfranchise women.

Massing themselves on the east steps of the Capitol and with several bands and a chorus of 100 girls at the entrance to the building, the enthusiastic paraders sang "The March of the Women," by Dr. Ethel Smyth of England and only heard once before in this country. This spectacular feature of the afternoon's demonstration was witnessed by thousands of persons who filled the immense plaza.

## BANDS PLAY.

The bands then struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and 31 petition bearers filed up the steps into the rotunda of the Capitol, where a special committee of Congress received them. In the line were Senators LaFollette, Thomas, Thompson, Owen, Bristow, Poindexter and Brady, and Representatives Sabarsh, Madden, Falconer, Stone, Knowland, Raker, Moss of West Virginia, Roberts of Nevada, Helvering, Keating and Bryan.

Crowds assembled along the line of march early in the afternoon. The police, anxious to avoid scenes such as marred the demonstration the day before the inauguration of President Wilson last year, roped off Pennsylvania avenue and kept the crowds orderly. Several hundred policemen walked beside the paraders.

The start was made at 3 o'clock from Lafayette Square. First came a banner twenty feet long inscribed "We Demand the Passage of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution." It was carried by Miss Helen Pillans of England; Miss Rose Winslow of New York and Miss Annie Salisbury and Miss Nellie S. Spencer of Washington.

## CAVALRY WOMEN.

Immediately behind walked Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, bearing a flag with the Union's colors, and Miss Lena Hitchcock, with a large American flag. Next in line was Mrs. Julia Barrett Roble, grand marshal, on horseback, at the head of fourteen cavalry women. The executive board of the Congressional Union, Miss Alice Paul, chairman; Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, followed.

The girl chorus and 75 flower girls were a feature.

Groups of business women, artists, actresses, college women in cap and gown, lawyers, nurses and librarians, all created interest and were followed by delegations of the Progressive and Socialist parties, many men being among them, including several senators and representatives. States in which women vote were represented by special delegations, as were those in which campaigns for suffrage now are in progress.

## MASS-MEETING.

Before the parade a mass-meeting was held at a theater where speakers urged the adoption of the amendment. Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent of California, presided. Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, editor of "The Suffragist," declared the demonstration marked the close of a sixty-six years struggle and the thought that the will of the people had been made plain in the resolutions adopted all over the country last Saturday. "We have come to ask Congress to adopt the Bristow-

## WEATHER FOR THIS WEEK.

### Forecast Says It Will be Unsettled in South.

Washington, May 10.—Unsettled weather for the week with mid-spring temperatures in the Southern states and west of the Rocky Mountains and temperatures below normal over the rest of the country, was the forecast tonight by the weather bureau.

"The weather during the week will be generally unsettled," said the bulletin, "with frequent showers the first half of the week in the middle West, the region of the Great Lakes and the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

"A disturbance that now overlies the Rocky Mountains region will advance slowly eastward and reach the Atlantic states about Wednesday; this disturbance will be preceded and attended by general precipitation east of the Rocky Mountains during its movement eastward.

"Another disturbance will prevail over the Middle West at the end of the week; this disturbance will be preceded by rising temperatures and be attended by general showers and thunderstorms."

## ARMY SURGEON WILL CLEAN UP VERA CRUZ

### Surgeon General Gorgas Has Been Detailed to Make Sanitation Plans.

Washington, May 9.—Comprehensive plans for the sanitation of Vera Cruz have been mapped out by Surgeon General Gorgas, of the army, and will be put into effect upon the arrival of two army sanitary experts detailed for that purpose. The same methods which General Gorgas used to stamp out tropical diseases in Panama will be employed.

The first step undertaken will be to establish a system for the proper disposition of waste unless it is found that the present city system is adequate. The next step will be the safeguarding of the city water supply and the adoption of methods of purification.

There will be a campaign against mosquitoes, stagnant pools and all other yellow, typhoid fever and malarial breeding conditions, and the inhabitants will find themselves under strict rules of sanitary conduct.

These steps comprehend the possibility of a protracted occupation of the city and conserving the health of the troops in the event that there is a general invasion of Mexico. Promise is given that there will be no repetition of the experience in the war with Spain, when the army was handicapped by lack of training and experience in camp sanitation and knowledge of how to deal with tropical diseases.

## Newspaper Men Made Prisoners.

Vera Cruz, May 9.—Walter C. Whiffen, correspondent of The Associated Press; Sutton, photographer for The Washington Post; Oliver H. Hueffer, correspondent for The London Express, and an English correspondent named Rourke were arrested by Mexican authorities at Mexico City Thursday evening. They had just arrived from Vera Cruz and the police were waiting with coaches when the train drew into the station.

All were taken to jail under guard, and Whiffen and Sutton were held for investigation. The two Englishmen were released, and the officer who arrested them was reprimanded.

Whiffen carried only a handbag, which contained a copy of the Mexican Herald. The official who searched the bag remarked: "That kind of English doesn't go here." Sutton carried a camera, which was confiscated. He showed a correspondent's credentials, signed by Rear Admiral Badger, but this had no effect.

Mondell resolution this session, and they will do it," she said. Senator Bristow of Kansas was given an ovation when he arose to speak. He said no real argument could be made against suffrage, except prejudice.

"We will get a vote in the house at this session," declared Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

A resolution that the meeting call on Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution was adopted.

In response to a plea for funds with which to carry on the fight made by Mrs. Donald Hooker of the Union's executive committee, \$3,000 was pledged in a few minutes.

## MADAME NORDICA DIED IN BATAVIA SUNDAY

### For Years a Celebrated Operatic Singer.

## SKETCH OF HER LIFE.

### She Was Perhaps the Most Distinguished Singer Ever Born This Side of the Atlantic.

Batavia, May 10.—Madame Lillian Nordica, the celebrated operatic singer died here today, after an illness, resulting from exposure caused by shipwreck on Torres Strait, January last.

Mme. Lillian Nordica was perhaps the most distinguished singer ever born this side the Atlantic. The year of her birth, according to the best accounts, was 1859. She was a "Way Down Easter," a native of Farmington, Me. Her childhood days after a short schooling were spent in a Boston dry goods store.

As she was tidying up the rolls of calico just after the shop closed one night she began singing to herself. A customer who happened to be delayed, heard her and marvelled.

"What a voice, child! Have you ever had it trained?"

"No, ma'm."

"Will you let me give you lessons?"

"Oh, that would be grand."

And so Lillian started on her musical career. By the way, her name was originally Lillian Norton and she was a grand-daughter of "Camp Meeting John Allen," a famous Maine character in the old days. Her father was Edwin Norton, a farmer.

For the first two years of her voice culture Lillian was too poor to afford a piano. She did her practicing with the aid of a pitch pipe lent her by her friends and teacher. She even carried her pipe to the store with her, it is related, and practiced with it in the meal hour.

Her rise was now rapid, however. Before she was 16 she had sung as a soloist in oratorio for the Handel and Haydn Societies and had taken some lessons under Professor O'Neill of the New England Conservatoire of Music in Boston.

At the age of 18 she went as soloist with Gilmore's band to Europe where her first success came in the Trocadero, Paris. She now became filled with ambition to appear in opera and forthwith set out for the mecca of operatic students, Milan.

In 1880 she made her operatic debut at a little theater in Brescia as Violetta in "La Traviata." Later in the same year she went to St. Petersburg and to German cities. She became leading soprano of the Grand Opera, Paris, and made her debut in the Summer and of 1881 as Marbuerite in "Faust."

While in Paris she met Federte Gower, an American newspaper man. They were married in 1883, but in 1885 Mrs. Gower set about procuring a divorce. Her suit dragged and then came the news that Mr. Gower had been lost in a balloon trip over the English channel. At any rate balloon and Gower disappeared.

The same year of Gower's mysterious taking off his widow appeared at the Academy of Music in New York city. She did not achieve such a brilliant success as she did later in concert and oratorio.

Mme. Nordica's most sensational musical success probably was her appearance in the summer of 1894 as Elsa in the Wagner festival at Balaireuth. She was loaded with praise by the German critics and became known as a leading interpreter of Wagnerian roles. She scored another and, perhaps, greater triumph the following year as Isolde in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" at the Metropolitan opera house.

In 1896 the singer married Zoltan Dieme, a Hungarian tenor of medium vocal ability but undoubted grace of person. Again Mme. Nordica's matrimonial venture proved unhappy. She obtained a decree of divorce in New York in 1904, the papers being sealed.

Her third marriage was in 1909 to George W. Young, a wealthy New York banker. It proved felicitous. Mme. Nordica had never allowed her domestic affairs to affect her artistic career and she now continued to sing in many countries.